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Addendum

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1. 8th Day Center for Justice

(Special Consultative Status since 1998)

Part I. Introduction

i. 8th Day Center for Justice is an organization that focuses on transforming structure and or systems which oppress and marginalize people. It envisions a world of right relationships where people of all ethnicity, cultural backgrounds, gender, socio-economic class, and sexual orientation are all treated with respect and dignity. It further seeks to foster education and awareness of justice issues through social analysis, theological reflection, nonviolent resistance, publications, speaker's bureau, technical resources and coalition work.

In particular 8th Day works in coalition on issues of which effect the local, national and the international world. Coalitions provide 8th Day with various means of analysis and action, which affords us the opportunity to work on such issues as human rights, women's issues, the church, racism, criminal justice system, militarism, poverty, corporate responsibility, globalization, peace initiatives, sustainable development, environment, etc.

Since its inception in 1974, 8th Day Center for Justice has grown substantially. The increase in congregation membership has broadened our international geographical outreach. 8th Day now has members in Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Province of China, Trinidad, Uganda, and our main office in the United States.

ii. There have not been any significant changes that have caused the organizational vision or function to change.

Part II. Contribution to the organization to the work of the United Nations.

i. "56th annual DPI/NGO Conference" 8 - 10 September, 2003 New York NY, USA. Issue staff of 8th Day Center participated in the NGO forum on "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfiling the Promise of the United Nations".

"57th annual DPI/NGO Conference" 8 – 10 September, 2004 New York NY, USA
Issue staff of 8th Day Center participated in the NGO forum on "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society takes action"..

"58th annual DPI/NGO Conference" 7 - 9 September, 2005 New York, NY, USA
Issue staff of 8th Day Center participated in the NGO forum on "Our Challenge : Voices for Peace and Partnerships and Renewal".

ii. 8th Day didn't participate in cooperation with United Nation bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field or at Headquarters.
iii. Initiative undertaken by the organization in support internationally agreed development goals.

8th Day has worked to educate our constituents on the Millennium Development goals, HIV/AIDS work, Social and Economic Development, and other issues surfaced during meetings and conferences that our representative attended at the United Nations. One significant aspect of the work of 8th Day Center's United Nations Project during the reporting period has been the development of a booklet on the Declaration of Human Rights. During the same time, we have also used the United Nations designated days of observance, ex: International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, as days where we do mass education, recognition with our constituents but with the larger justice networks that we work within. Our work at 8th Day with the United Nations is still being defined. We feel that the work is very important and has been very helpful. In the future we hope to more fully integrate our participation in forums and conference at the United Nations level with the rest of our work at 8th Day Center for Justice.

2. Counterpart International (CPI)

General Consultative Status granted in 1971

Part I: Introduction

Counterpart International's mission is "giving people a voice in their future through smart partnerships, offering options and access to tools for sustained economic, social and environmental development". Counterpart's primary organizational purpose is to build the capacity of local communities, and the institutions which serve them, to address self-defined needs in sustainable, practical and culturally appropriate ways. We do this by building the capacity of local partners (NGOs, businesses, governments and other community structures) to solve their own problems in areas of civil society, economic development, environmental resource management, healthcare, social services, food security and humanitarian aid.

Beneficiaries of Counterpart programs typically include: women, children and youth, refugees from war and natural disasters, people with disabilities and other vulnerable populations; non-governmental organizations committed to strengthening democracy and civil society; environmental groups working to protect, preserve and restore fragile ecosystems in economically sustainable ways; entrepreneurs in need of financing and business support services. Counterpart has built a strong performance record with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in managing complex regional, multi-sectoral capacity building programs in diverse geographic, cultural and political environments.

All Counterpart projects are designed with an exit strategy, including localization of key inputs. Examples include: training-of-trainers who are also staff of local NGOs; using participatory organizational and community assessment tools; training in more than 50 field-tested models that are adaptable to various cultural contexts; customized technical assistance; participatory monitoring and

evaluation; documentation and sharing of lessons learned, best practices and financial sustainability; creating associations to advocate upon broad and sector-specific community interests; and facilitating the creation and strengthening of local communities, government and NGOs. Integral to this exit strategy is collaboration and partnership with host governments at the national, regional and local levels; NGOs and other community-based structures; the private sector and donors.

Part II: Contribution to the work of the United Nations

i) Major Conferences and Meetings

- First Regional Conference on Tourism Communications, 29-30 January 2004. Madrid, Spain. Two representatives participated in the meeting organized by the World Tourism Organization. Counterpart President and CEO was a panelist at the event.

- "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action." 8-10 September 2004. United Nations Headquarters, New York. Counterpart staff attended the conference.

- Tourism's Potential as a Sustainable Development Strategy, 19-20 October, 2004, George Washington University, Washington, DC. Counterpart was a co-sponsor of this panel.

- "First Annual Summit of the World Tourism Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development – Destinations 2004", 1-6 December, 2004, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. Counterpart, in partnership with the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), discussed tourism as a means of enabling countries to achieve their Millennium Development Goals. Counterpart served as one of five directors for the Forum.

- Caribbean Media Awards: "Gender Equality, Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals" 8 December, 2004. Kingston, Jamaica. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) sponsored this event to highlight and help Caribbean people understand their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including those relating to gender equality. Counterpart organized the event, including arrangement of venue, judges, and other matters.

- 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference. "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal." 7-9 September 2005. United Nations Headquarters, New York. A three person delegation from Counterpart attended this conference.

- "Second Annual Summit of the World Tourism Forum for Peace and Sustainable Development – Destinations 2005" 24-26 October, 2005. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Counterpart continued work as a director of the conference in conjunction with UNESCO, UNDP, and UNWTO.

- Caribbean Media Awards: "Gender Equality, Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals." 6 December, 2005. Kingston, Jamaica. Counterpart organized this event, which was sponsored by UNFPA.

Counterpart has initiated and organized the following Caribbean Media Exchanges on Sustainable Tourism (CMEx). It was a direct outcome of the Barbados Program of Action, which emerged from the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States of 1994. The "Village of Hope" display set up by the NGO community in support of the Barbados conference has been taken over by Counterpart.

- 16-20 May, 2002. Sandals Royal Bahamian. Nassau, Bahamas.
- 17-21 October 2002. Montego Bay, Jamaica.
- 15-19 May 2003. Montego Bay, Jamaica.
- 4-8 December, 2003. Barbados
- 24-28 June 2004. Rodney Bay, St. Lucia.
- 8-12 December 2005. Nassau, Bahamas.

The Caribbean Media Exchange (CMEx) has encouraged and enabled the Caribbean media to educate Caribbean residents, tourists, governments and the tourism industry about the value of sustainable tourism to the development of healthier and wealthier communities. The United Nations Development Programme has been involved in the conference by supporting participation of youth leaders to discuss solutions for development issues including the impact of HIV/AIDS on development.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies

Counterpart's Coral Gardens Program site in Fiji, Cuvu Tikina, was selected by the United Nations Environment Programme for worldwide recognition as an International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) model site for coral reef restoration in 2002.

Counterpart has been coordinating The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)'s Commonwealth of Independent States Working Group on Refugee Integration and Resettlement since 2000. UNCHR has also co-funded Counterpart-run civil society support centers in Central Asia since 1996 to enable them and their NGO clients to serve refugee/Internally Displaced Persons communities through access to financial and technical resources for their full integration into society.

Counterpart has implemented a UNCHR funded program to rebuild homes of 800 families in 39 villages in war torn Qushtapasub-district since 2004.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2: Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

ACTIONS: § Children fed or given nutritional care = 162,079

§ Expectant mother given prenatal care = 7,950

§ Nutrition training for mothers = 7,772

§ Implementation of school kitchens = 327

iv) Activities in Support of Global Principles

World Population Day was honored at the Caribbean Media Awards in 2004 and 2005. In 2004, the Planning Institute of Jamaica gave a presentation to the attending delegation about the progress of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in its ten year history. In the 2005 Caribbean Media Awards, a representative from UNFPA addressed the delegations on the year's theme, "Equality Empowers."

World Human Rights Day was marked in 2005 by the organization with a special workshop on human rights based development. Specifically, Counterpart examined the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and cited ways wherein human rights are upheld in programs and case studies. The workshop was facilitated by a gender and governance expert who formerly worked with the Democratic Governance Group of UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy.

Counterpart continues support of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) end hunger campaign. FAO policies are inscribed into many of Counterpart Food Security programs.

3. EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL – EI

(Special Consultative Status granted 1950)

Part I **Introduction**

Education International brings together **384** national education unions in **169** countries, with a total membership of **30 million** teachers and other education employees. EI has five regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America, North America and the Caribbean.

(i) **The aims of EI include** (Article 2): (i) "to promote for all peoples and in all nations peace, democracy, social justice and equality; to promote the application of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights through the development of education and of the collective strength of teachers and education employees"; (ii) "to enhance the conditions of work and terms of

employment of teachers and education employees, and to promote their professional status in general, through support for member organizations and representation of their interests before the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other appropriate and relevant intergovernmental organizations"; (iii) "to promote the right to education for all persons in the world, without discrimination"; (iv) "to promote the political, social and economic conditions that are required for the realization of the right to education in all nations, for the achievement of equal educational opportunities for all, for the expansion of public educational services and for the improvement of their quality"; (v)"to foster a concept of education directed towards international understanding and good will, the safeguarding of peace and freedom, and respect for human dignity".

(vi) "to combat all forms of racism and of bias or discrimination in education and society; due to gender, marital status, sexual orientation, age, religion, political opinion, social or economic status or national or ethnic origin".

The main courses of action of EI are:

(i) Advocacy and cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, notably UNESCO, the ILO, the World Bank, the WHO and UNICEF (ii) Promotion of the right to Education; (iii) Defense of human and trade union rights (iv) Cooperation for development and solidarity programmes for emergency assistance.

EI plays a leading role in two important coalitions: (i) The **Global Campaign for Education** (GCE), together with Oxfam International, Action-Aid, the Global March Against Child Labour, and many other NGOs (ii) **The Council of Global Unions**, bringing together the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), the Trade Union Advisory Committee at the OECD and the G8, and the Global Union Federations representing the principal sectors of industry and services.

EI is a member of the **Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) in consultative status with the United Nations**.

Constitutional changes: At the 2004 World Congress in Porto Alegre, Brazil, constitutional changes were made to increase the number of Vice-Presidents to five, one from each region, and the number of members of the Executive Board. At the 2004 European Conference, in Luxembourg, the European Bylaws were amended to create a Pan-European structure, covering 40 countries, integrating the European Trade Union Committee for Education (ETUCE) representing members in the countries of the EU and the EFTA. In the same year, an agreement was approved with the **World Confederation of Teachers (WCT)**, to integrate WCT within EI, and to admit WCT members to EI membership (process completed in 2006).

Part II Contributions of EI to the work of the United Nations

Note: EI had extensive cooperation with the United Nations and specialized agencies, both at their headquarters, in the regions, and at country level. The following list is far from exhaustive.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO): EI is represented on the High Level Group on Education for All (EFA), and its working group, which met during the reporting period in Abuja, Brasilia, Paris and Beijing. EI plays an active role through this group and through the GCE in promotion of the Dakar goals for EFA, and of the Millennium Development Goals, MDGs, notably Goal 2: *Achieve Universal Primary Education* and Goal 3: *Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women*. EI was also represented on the editorial board of the 2003-2004 **Global Monitor Reporting on EFA**.

EI chaired the UNESCO Conference of NGOs, and the NGO Liaison Committee – played an active role in the collective consultation on EFA, and cooperated closely with UNESCO on Teacher Education and Higher Education.EI participated in the first UNESCO Global Forum on *International Quality Assurance, Accreditation and the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education* (Paris, October 2002), and subsequently in the elaboration of the UNESCO/OECD *Guidelines for Quality Provision in Cross-Border Higher Education* (Paris April 2004, Tokyo October 2005).EI participated actively in the **General Conference of UNESCO** and its commissions on Education, (Paris, October 2003 and October 2005) and the **International Conference on Education** (UNESCO/IBE, Geneva, September 2004).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO): EI participated in the 90th session (3-20 June, 2002), 91st session (3-19 June 2003), 92nd session (1-17 June 2004) and 93rd session (31 May – 16 June 2005) International Labour Conferences held in Geneva; and made statements in the General Debates, Plenaries and participated in the Commissions. During the reporting period, EI worked closely with ILO on the International Programme to Eliminate Child Labour (IPEC); and the sectoral action programme *"Teachers for the future: Meeting teacher shortages to achieve education for all"*. EI contributed to the work of the Committee of Experts on the *Application of the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation on the Status of Teachers (CEART)* and its report of September 2003.

THE WORLD BANK: EI continued cooperation with the World Bank, especially on EFA, although differences continued with this institution, notably over the World Development Report of 2004, and the implementation of the **Fast Track Initiative** for EFA. A meeting of EI Officers with the President of the Bank in 2004 helped to clarify future paths for cooperation. EI also participated in the annual meeting of Global Unions with the top leaderships of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO): During this reporting period, EI cooperated closely with the WHO on an extensive programme in the field on education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF: During this reporting period, EI participated in consultative meetings with UNICEF in Geneva on the United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN: During this reporting period, EI participated in the Annual Sessions (46th session, 4-15 March 2002, New York; 47th session, 3-14 March 2003, New York; 48th session, 1-12 March 2004, New York; 49 session, 28 February – 11 March 2005) of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES: An EI delegation participated in the historic first session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in New York from 13-24 May 2002; and EI continues to cooperate with the Forum.

UNITED NATIONS RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION: EI cooperated with the United Nations Rapporteur, the late Katherina Tomasevski, and with her successor, Mr Vernor Munoz Villalobos.

The EI World Congress in Porte Alegre, Brazil, July 2004, received a message from the United Nations Secretary General, and was addressed by representatives of the Directors General of UNESCO and ILO, and the President of the World Bank (all of whom also sent personal video-messages). The Congress adopted a resolution *"The United Nations' role in the current international context"* expressing firm support for the United Nations in today's world. Other resolutions related to the United Nations included: (i) Education for Global Progress (ii) Gender and HIV/AIDS (iii) Education for Peace (iv) Education for Sustainable Development (v) Education for Cultural Diversity (vi) The situations in the Middle East, Sudan, Colombia, Iraq and Nepal

The items reported above do not include numerous EI activities and programmes related to the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the regions.

4. Fédération Européenne des femmes actives au foyer - FEFAF

(Special Consultative Status granted in 1998)

PART 1. Introduction

Fédération Européenne des femmes actives au foyer (FEFAF) aims to represent parents and carers, inform them and contribute to the mutual understanding of policies and activities affecting them in the different countries of Europe.

FEFAF seeks the implementation of relevant United Nation documents and treaties with regard to the recognition of the human, economic, social and cultural value of family-based and voluntary work. FEFAF also seeks the implementation of relevant resolutions adopted in the wake of meetings at the United Nation and its agencies.

FEFAF is composed of national and regional associations of European countries. FEFAF works alongside organisations with the same aims from Africa, Asia, and North and South America in the network "International Network for Unpaid Caregiving", which was founded at a side meeting of the 2006 Commission on the Status of Women, in New York organised by FEFAF.

FEFAF is funded entirely by the membership fees of its members.

FEFAF is a founding member of the European Women's Lobby (EWL) and the European Platform of Social Non-Governmental Organizations.

PART II

2002 : participation in the Conference *Ageing* in Madrid, Spain 8-12 March and *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe* in Berlin, Germany

2003 : participation in the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, USA, 3-14 March

2004 : participation in the CSW in New York, USA, 1-12 March, Copenhagen +10 in Denmark and Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in Switzerland, 15 March-23 April.

2005 : participation in the CSW in New York, USA, 28 Feb-11 March and Commission of Human Rights in Geneva in Switzerland, 14 March-22 April.

For each of these sessions, FEFAF submitted a statement on the relevant topics. For many of these statements, FEFAF received the support of many other Economic and Social Council-accredited Non-Governmental Organisations. The statements were sent to the European negotiators, to the European Union, European Union Commission, to relevant National Ministries, to MEPs and to members of national delegations.

The statements were produced out of consultation process with the member associations of FEFAF Before and after the sessions, the working documents of meetings and Conferences of the United Nations are distributed to FEFAF members and a report is distributed generally. It is to facilitate members to seek the implementation of decisions and resolutions adopted.

Through the internal newsletter of FEFAF, Members are updated on what is happening at the United Nations including how the institution functions, the different roles, where, when and how, which themes are under focus at the different sessions, the results of meetings

FEFAF actively use the internet and email to communicate effectively within our various networks, although we find it difficult to receive an answer from the United Nations by email. Economic and Social Council-accredited NGOs should have access to a list of emails which are answered in the relevant United Nation bodies.

The Secretariat and officers are signed up to the Fora Womenwatch and Ageing.

FEFAF follows the work of the **Commissions on Family and Ageing in Vienna** via the local national association.

Nonetheless, it is very difficult for FEFAF, as the representative of unpaid workers, to finance delegates and gain access to relevant information.

For more information, the full annual reports are available from the Secretariat.

FEFAF statements to the United Nations are available from the ODS with reference numbers E/CN.6/2002/NGO/11 and E/CN.6/2006/NGO/6

5. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute – FERI

(Special Consultative Status, granted in 1998)

Part I. Introduction

The mission of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (FERI) is to inform new generations of the ideals and achievements of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and to inspire the application of their spirit of optimism and innovation to the solution of current problems. We believe, as FDR and Eleanor did, that the Four Freedoms and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are essential to a flourishing democracy, and we create programs to encourage those freedoms at home and abroad.

The Institute commemorates the significant events of the Roosevelt years and works with educators to improve the teaching of that pivotal period in American history. Our programs support the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library in Hyde Park and the Roosevelt Study Center in the Netherlands as forums for research, teaching and debate.

Working with the World Committee on Disability, the Institute established the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award in 1996 to recognize and encourage nations to achieve the goal of the United Nations World Program of Action Concerning Disabled Persons: the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities in the life of their societies. The Institute also works to strengthen the United Nations through programs focused on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on public awareness of the United Nation's important role in the world.

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt communicated by word and deed a vision of a just and compassionate society. Now, more than ever, nations in many parts of the globe are looking for models for the development of democratic systems of government. The Roosevelt Institute believes that the spirit of pragmatic idealism that these two great leaders brought to the problems of their time can continue to inspire the struggle for peace and social justice everywhere in the world.

Part II. Contribution of the Organization to the Work of the United Nations.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

1. FDR International Disability Award, presented annually to a member nation of the United Nations that makes noteworthy progress toward the goal of full participation of citizens with disabilities as called for by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the United Nations World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. The Award, made by the Institute in cooperation with the World Committee on Disability, consists of a bust of FDR and a $50,000 cash prize to an outstanding non-governmental organization in the selected nation. The Award presentation is made each year at the United Nations in the presence of the Secretary General.

   a. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 23 March 2005, to His Majesty, King Abdullah II. The $50,000 prize was awarded to the Jordan Sports Federation for the Disabled.

   b. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Republic of Italy, 17 November 2003, to Roberto Maroni, Italy's Minister for Social Welfare and Labor. The $50,000 prize went to National Council on Disability (CND).

   c. The Presentation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award to the Republic of Ecuador, 19 September 2002, to President Gustavo Noboa Bejarno, and the $50,000 prize was awarded to FASINARM.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

1. Celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the United Nations, symposium held at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde Park, 23 October 2005. The symposium featured a panel discussion with remarks by Stephen Schlesinger on the critical role that Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt played in the founding of the United Nations; Gillian Sorensen of the United Nations Foundation, who spoke about current United States-United Nations relations; and Amir Dossal, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, who addressed the issue of United Nations reform and its meaning for the future. The panel included Luis Cordero, Executive Director of the Oscar Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress, and Four Freedoms Laureate Terry Waite, offering the perspectives of both the developing world and Europe. The program provided an examination of the past, present and future of the United Nations.

6. Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood, International (GROOTS International)

(Special Consultative Status granted in 1998)

GROOTS International continues to pursue its vision statement: To develop, over time, a movement giving voice and power to grassroots women's local visions and initiatives, attracting long term partners, and creating new policies, to expand and strengthen their leadership. GROOTS have added a few member organizations in various countries including Uganda, Rwanda, Peru and Ecuador. There have been no other substantial changes since 1998.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1. 46th-49th sessions of the **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),** 4-15 March 2002, 3-14 March 2003, 1-12 March 2004 and 28 February-11 March 2005 respectively at United Nations Headquarters, New York: GROOTS International has sent representatives to the Commission on the Status of Women each year since it gained consultative status as non-governmental organization through the Economic and Social Council. It has also held side events at several different sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women: 46th session 2002, the organization led a NGO caucus on "Environment and Disaster" (4 March, 2002); also GROOTS was mentioned during the official panel on" Poverty, Environment and Natural Disaster"; 48th session 2004, members from Guatemala and Nicaragua attended sessions on conflict and peace-building. At the Commission's 49th session in 2005, Beijing +10, GROOTS hosted three panels (5-8 March 2005) on: "Localizing the MDGs", Grassroots Women's Contribution to the Fight Against HIV Aids", and From Disaster to Development: Grassroots Women's Solutions".

2. It has also sent representatives to the Governing Council meetings of United Nations Habitat in 2003 and 2005. The 19th session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, (UN-HABITAT) took place at UN-HABITAT headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 9 May 2003. The 20th session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, (UN-HABITAT) was held from 4 to 8 April 2005. The meeting took place at UN-HABITAT headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya GROOTS participated actively in preparatory meetings associated with the Commission on Sustainable Development, on an annual basis.

In April 2002, representatives from GROOTS participated in the Fourth Preparatory Conference for the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), which was convened in Bali, Indonesia from 27 May to 7 June 2002. In 2002, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, GROOTS International partnered with the United Nations Development Programme Equator Initiative to hold a grassroots community dialogue space for a series of parallel events from 22 August through 4 September 2002. The dialogue space was called the Community Kraal and was co-sponsored by

GROOTS and the United Nations Development Programme Equator Initiative. It took place in Johannesburg South Africa.

The partnership begun there with the United Nations Development Programme Equator Initiative, the Global Environmental Facility and the Civil Society Unit grew to include the co-sponsorship of a 5 day community focused workshop in Kenya on "Learning from Community Action to Realize the MDGs", (13-18 July 2003). It focused on local perspectives to realize the Millennium Development Goals in the East and Southern African region that involved one hundred and twenty local leaders from 15 countries and numerous United Nations, research, and donor representatives.

In 2003, several GROOTS International member organizations cooperated with United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) by participating in documentation of their local work in the Local to Local Dialogue Toolkit under the Global Campaign on Urban Governance of United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

From 7-11 September of 2004, approximately 50 members of GROOTS International from several countries participated in the Grassroots Women's International Academy that the Huairou Commission held as a pre-conference to the World Urban Forum II hosted by United Nations Human Settlements Programme in Barcelona, Spain (13-17 September 2004). Representatives of the Czech Mother Centers and GROOTS Kenya (GROOTS Members) presented their local experience in dialoguing with local authorities in the Networking Event *Engendering Governance through Local to Local Dialogues.*

Members of the GROOTS Disaster Committee met with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to hold planning sessions to advance the Resilient Cities initiative and include GROOTS work in the their global publication. A staff member of GROOTS and a representative of the Comite de Emergencia Garifuna de Honduras (GROOTS Member) participated in the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, to be held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005.

At the 49th session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2005, GROOTS members participated in various side events and dialogues. The Director of GROOTS Kenya spoke in localizing the MDGs: Women leading global change. In Taking Account: Grassroots Women's Contributions to the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, two women from GROOTS Kenya, the Director and an assistant from Rwanda Women's Network, the Director of International Women's Communication Center (Nigeria) and the Director of Uganda Community Based Association for Child Welfare, UCOBAC, (Uganda) all spoke. The same African representatives also spoke at a Policy Dialogue on HIV/AIDS convened in conjunction with Huairou Commission, the AFRUS AIDS Partnership and the United Nations Development Programme Bureau of Policy Development—HIV/AIDS. Finally, the Director of the Garifuna Emergency Committee of Honduras spoke at a dialogue at the United Nations Development Programme offices that was organized with GROOTS International: From Disaster to Development: Grassroots Women's Solutions.

From 16 to 18 June 2005, GROOTS members came to the United States from around the world to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme Equator Initiative to hold a community dialogue space, the Community Commons at Fordham University, in New York. The GROOTS

Global Facilitator and a member of the GROOTS Steering Committee led the facilitation of the event. The following week, the participants participated in the United Nations Informal Interactive Hearings of the General Assembly with NGOs, civil society organizations and the private sector New York, 23-24 June 2005. Both events focused on realizing the Millennium Development Goals. GROOTS was represented by a GROOTS Steering Committee member and a representative from a GROOTS member organization, the Common Initiative Group of the Women Farmers of Bogso, Cameroon.

GROOTS International took on several activities toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals. GROOTS does not take on specific projects to improve particular communities; rather, it documents and supports the work of its member groups to take on specific projects that do directly address the MDGs. For example, GROOTS documented the work of its member organizations to improve water and sanitation services through negotiations with local governments. GROOTS supported its member organizations to hold peer exchanges that lead to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by improving agricultural practices. Finally, the work of GROOTS empowers women and works toward gender equality by supporting the work that women do as active participants in their communities.

7. National Federation of Women for Democracy – FNMD

(Special Consultative Status granted in 1998)

PART I. Introduction.

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action:

The National Federation of Women for Democracy (FNMD) has as its main purpose the defense of women's rights and interests. This is done by promoting various types of social programs that are conducive to an improvement in the quality of life for women in all social strata. The education and cultural formation of women take place simultaneously with the adoption of these programs of social cooperation.

Although FNMD's projects and programs cater to the needs of the general female population, special attention is given to the amelioration of the socioeconomic conditions of female immigrants and to the defense of female victims of domestic violence. For this purpose, the FNMD operates now five shelter facilities for women, each offering not only affordable, temporary accommodations, but also a series of social services that include psychological treatment, legal counseling, and basic skills training for women and their children. Mental health services are offered in the form of psychological treatments based on cognitive-behavioral therapy to effectively treat episodes of depression, and post-traumatic stress disorders. Psychologists work with battered women and their children so that they can build up self-esteem and acquire a reasonable degree of personal control. It is worth mentioning the fact that in the years previous to 2004, the FNMD numbered only with 4 shelters, and that the addition of a fifth one in yet another Spanish province was much needed.

In statistical terms, the FNMD presents the following pertinent information: The number of people who used the shelter facilities in the year 2002 was 190 (83 women and 107 children); in 2003, it was

166 (79 women and 87 children); in 2004, it was 128 (64 women and 64 children); and in 2005, it was 168 (83 women and 85 children.)

In 2004, the FNMD founded a center for social support and job orientation for female immigrants in Madrid. This center provides a number of social services that includes not only legal counseling, but also basic skills training and job placement for women in need. Legal advice for foreign women is based on immigration law. Thanks to these services, about 80% of these women were able to find entry level jobs on the outside. It is a remarkable fact that from 2004 to 2005 the FNMD helped 1,800 female immigrants in Madrid, and as acknowledgment, The Madrid Council gave the FNMD a very good organizational rating.

In terms of educational and job training related services, the FNMD offers courses that are related to communal agricultural policies, protective social systems (as in the Toledo Pact), the Spanish labor system, and current technology standards based on the Maastrich's requirements set by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN); as well as other job training programs such as applied bookkeeping, hotel management, cooking and nutrition, oenology and acculturation and social etiquette, reconstruction works, information technology, and teaching. The FNMD also distributes information concerning volunteerism enrollment and equal opportunity employment.

It should be noted also that the FNMD is very active in terms of media campaigns. TV and radio programs, as well as the written press are all always used as much as possible. Each year, the FNMD creates informative campaigns dealing with a variety of current social issues affecting women. Topics as diverse as anorexia and women's health issues are dealt with together with others such as gender inequality, discrimination, mistreatment of women, and discussions about new laws. For example, representatives from the FNMD were featured in popular magazines such as Epoca, AR, and Utopia, as well as in Mujeres-Hoy, which is a very important feminist newspaper. This NGO sent experts to participate in TV talk shows such as in channel Onda 6, and radio programs like COPE that deal with women's issues. The FNMD worked towards ensuring the observation in Madrid and Cadiz, each year on March 8th and November 25th respectively, the 'International Day of Women' and the 'International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women'.

In 2004, the FNMD was instrumental in the creation of an international cooperation project headquartered in Santiago de los Caballeros (The Dominican Republic.) The FNMD was also involved in the construction of a job training facility catering to young men in particular. The goal of this technical facility was twofold: first, it was to produce highly trained electricians after 18 months, and second, it was to help the newly graduated technicians in finding jobs. This project came to fruition thanks to the financial support of the 'Union Fenosa' (Fenosa Union) and the 'Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional' (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation). The former is a major energy company that donated 57.709,8€ and the latter is a national agency in charge of issuing special grants for humanitarian projects of social significance; it made the substantial financial contribution of 79.793,03€.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization's vision and/or functions in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work

There have been no important changes in terms of the FNMD's vision or functions.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Representatives of the FNMD have been present in the following events:

- In 2002, The 46th Session in New York (from March 4th to 15th): Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action and the Outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: Gender Equality. Development and Peace for the Twenty first Century'.

- In 2003, the 47th Session in New York (from March 3rd to 14th).

- In 2004, The 48th Session in New York (from March 4th to 15th): Women 2000. Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty First Century: 'Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the virtual areas of concern and further actions and initiatives.'

- In 2005, The 49th Session in New York (from February 28th to March 11th): Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action and the Outcome documents of the special session of the General Assembly entitled 'Women 2000: Gender Equality. Development and Peace for the Twenty first Century': Current challenges and forward looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls.

The FNMD could not participate in more events under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council because it directed all its efforts towards the creation of two additional shelter facilities for women in Spain. These shelters were indeed very much needed. This was because of the growing percentage of female victims of domestic violence within Spanish society. By creating centers of social support for female immigrants, the FNMD played a very important role in helping women to improve the quality of their lives. The majority of these women are now part of the labor force.

8. Women Against Rape (WAR)

(Special Consultative Status granted in 1998)

Introduction:

The Women Against Rape (WAR) is a multi-racial grassroots organisation started in 1976 which aims to uncover, prevent and ultimately end all forms of rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, including racist sexual assault. WAR insists that all women and girls are entitled to official condemnation of and protection from rape, regardless of race, age, class, immigration status, disability, mental health status, relationship to their attacker, sexual orientation, sexual history, occupation and other factors. This includes respectful non-discriminatory treatment by the police, courts, lawyers, immigration authorities, health care providers and other statutory and voluntary agencies. WAR presses for resources such as benefits and safe housing so that women and children can escape from and avoid violence and rebuild their lives, and aims to bring about legislative and policy changes which improve all women's and girls' access to legal protection (including as refugees), justice and compensation.

The WAR has a high public profile as a result of its long and distinguished track-record in supporting rape survivors who are trying to get justice. The organisation has consistently exposed media stereotyping and sensationalised reporting (including in its publication *Rape in the Media*), as well as raising public awareness and influencing the criminal justice system, legislators and policy-makers by urging that the needs and experiences of grassroots women become central to policy and practice. As one of the oldest women's anti-rape organisations in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, WAR is frequently consulted about the likely effects of government proposals on women's safety.

The WAR provides information, counselling, support and advocacy services to women and girls who have experienced violence. In the course of providing front-line services to individual survivors, the organisation helps to establish legal precedents, which benefit all survivors. This included helping two women win the first private prosecution for rape in England and Wales. It has also campaigned and won legal recognition that rape in marriage is a crime. WAR assists victims of violence to claim criminal injuries compensation, and has worked to educate the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority over many years so that awards would more accurately evaluate the devastating impact on women's lives and the costs of recovering. Trained WAR counsellors interview women seeking asylum and provide reports which document women's experiences and which assess whether their symptoms confirm they are suffering Rape Trauma Syndrome; these expert reports may then form part of a woman's claim for asylum under the United Nations Convention on Refugees.

II. Participation in the work of Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies/and/or major conferences

ii) Co-operation with United Nations bodies and/or specialised agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters:

A significant focus of the organisation's activities during this period was the intensive support and advocacy work it provided to women seeking asylum in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland after fleeing rape and other sexual violence in their home country. Since 2000 the organisation's Asylum from Rape Project had addressed the disadvantage women asylum seekers face because the United Nations Convention on Refugees does not explicitly recognise the particular forms of sexual torture and persecution women suffer. The Project aimed to establish official recognition of rape as torture and therefore grounds for asylum, and to identify and remove the legal and other obstacles faced by women asylum seekers who are rape survivors. The first stage of the Project (2000-2002) documented the precise legal and other obstacles rape victims seeking asylum face and identified the urgent need to address the extremely low standard of legal advice on which women claiming asylum are forced to depend. The second stage of the Project (2002-2004) prioritised informing survivors, lawyers and decision makers, including by publicising legal precedents and case law accepting rape as torture and grounds for asylum.

In 2004 the organisation secured funding from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for its project, Finding Refuge from Rape and other Torture. This enabled the organisation for the first time to employ staff to provide support services to rape survivors who are victims of torture. This Project and its funding from the UN Voluntary Fund continued throughout the rest of the reporting period. Advice was again sought from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regarding a number of specific cases (see below).

The pressure to respond to demands for direct services increased significantly over the period on account of changes to national legislation regarding asylum seekers and refugees which had a particularly detrimental impact on women (and their children) claiming asylum, hundreds of whom came to the organisation for help. The Management Committee agreed that responding as fully as possible to the dire need in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland must take priority over other activities at the regional and international level, and as a result its representatives did not attend meetings of Economic and Social Council during this period.

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Through a combination of providing front-line practical support, counselling and advocacy services to women and girls who have undergone rape and other sexual violence, and campaigning for changes in policy and procedures, particularly with reference to resources which should be made available, we prioritised the empowerment of women so that they can escape from violent situations and ensure that they and their children receive the protection they need. The framework for these activities is laid out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (A/RES/48/104).

Highlights of WAR's activities included:

2002:

- Jointly set up a new website with Black Women's Rape Action Project, funded by Comic Relief's 'Women fighting for justice' programme

- Wrote to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees expressing grave concern about the sexual exploitation of refugee children and young girls by UN "peacekeepers", aid workers, NGOs and community leaders from over 40 agencies in West Africa, which had been brought to our attention by a former UNHCR employee.

2003:

- Launched a successful public campaign with a mother of five from Uganda who was refused asylum by the Home Office and courts after the rape she suffered by Ugandan soldiers who were interrogating her, was dismissed as "simple dreadful lust" rather than torture or persecution. The UNHCR wrote to the woman's lawyer expressing their concerns about the possible misinterpretation in this case of the UN Convention on Refugees.

- Met with lawyers and gathered support for the civil suit for compensation by Kenyan women who had alleged widespread rape by British soldiers stationed in Kenya over a 30-year period.

- Organised support and protection for a woman whose attacker was released after an 11-year sentence for rape; supported a mother of two from Ghana who was accused of being an illegal immigrant and faced deportation after she reported years of rape and sexual abuse by her adoptive father (he was eventually put on trial and her situation finally regularised after almost seven years of terrible uncertainty).

2004

- Produced and circulated a video 'Health services for rape survivors – An Exploration'. From a seminar dialogue between rape survivors and nurses funded by the local Health Authority. The video was distributed to National Health Service workers; several hospitals invited WAR to raise awareness among their staff.

- Wrote an open letter to women in the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America asking them to take note of and act against the sexual abuse of women and men prisoners in Iraqi jails, following the Abu Ghraib scandal.

- Gave written evidence to the *Bichard Inquiry,* which looked at the murder of two schoolgirls in Soham. Took a deputation of survivors to the Inquiry, including the man who founded the National Association for People Abused in Childhood.

2005

- The WAR was a Special Advisor to the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder working group of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE), the national body which advises and guides the National Health Service. The testimony of an Eritrean woman, whom the organisation had counselled after she had fled rape and other torture, was later published in their Guideline for the National Health Service.

- Amnesty International's survey found that about one third of people in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland think women are partly to blame for being raped if they are drunk, or have been flirting, or dress provocatively, etc. Women Against Rape's views were sought and these got extensive national media coverage. WAR was able to give a number of rape survivors in its network a chance to speak out about their experiences.

In all these and other activities, the organisation substantially furthers **Goal 3, Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.**